## NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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Solution to the continuous fine forwarded to them, should to have the New National fine forwarded to them, should be particular in writing so to state fully the new address on Stating town, country, and State, as well as the town notify, and State from which the change is to be under a treation to this will save much trumble.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

## Whose Hands are to be Clasped?

Among all the parties that have appeared on the political stage since the establishment of the Republic, there is none as short-lived, none of which as little vestiges will be left, and none that will vanish more promptly from men's recollection than the Liberal Republican. Rapid in its rise-like a mushroom -Liberal Republicanism declined just as rapidly, owing to its lack of vitality, without accomplishing anything, without leaving any mark of its transient existence, save in the fallen fortunes and ruined pros-pects of its originators and chief advocates. Nobody either hopes for or apprehends its practical purposes it is dead and buried. Yet lawlessness, but increases their bitterness, it is worth while to recall some of its features in the light shed upon them by recent events. One of the chief points used to denounce and vilify the Republican party, was its delay in granting full annuesty at as early a day as the Democrats demanded it, and for exclud-Messrs. Greeley, Schurz, Trumbull, and all the other leading Liberals, no more striking proof of the perverseness and of the vindictive spirit of the Republicans was needed. The least doubt they expressed about the sincerity of the Southerners, in their professions of good faith, in their perfect willingness to accept the situation, negro equality and all, was held up to universal abomination as a signer on the goodness of human nature, fact, the "clasping of hands across the bloody sm" was one of the main pillars, as wel as the most hypocritical device of the frail building, by which many well-meaning and simple-minded people were deceived into believing in the thoroughly humane object and the superior magnanimity of the Liberals, and for awhile, at least, gave them their

support. Since that time the Southerners have not omitted any chance to give the lie to all those professions of brotherly love and loyalty. The frauds and deeds of violence resorted to in the elections in Georgia and Louisiana, for the object of obtaining the absolute control of those States, are striking instances, yet nowhere the true spirit of the genuine, unre constructed Southerner has asserted itself as barefacedly in all its old malignity as recently in North Carolina, where a bill is now ending before the Legislature, with a fair chance to pass it, granting full amnesty to all the members of the Ku-Klux Klan, arraigned before the State Courts. Some of them are guilty of the cruel, cold-blooded murder of unoffending white and black Republicans, and if the attempt to shield them from punishment shall prove successful, it will virtually amount to an open declaration, legalizing a encouraging political assassination, provided the victims are Republicans, or hear the obnoxious black color. This exhibition of Southern disposition, of the standard by which Ku-Kluxism and kindred crimes are Judged, is the more significant, as North Carolina is by no means one of those Southern States which were considered the real hot beds of secessionism, and hatred of Republicanism of the North. The State went for Grant, and elected a Republican Governor and several Republican Congressmen; yet, as we are informed, the chances are in favor

of this infamous bill! Those who supported the Liberals in good faith, may well congratulate themselves that the crushing defeat of the fifth of November saved them from the responsibility of having a share in helping into power the worst kind of Democratic government which otherwise would be inflicted on the country on the 4th of March. As it is now established that Mr. Greeley as early as a month previous to his death was attacked with the discusse to which he succombed, he would never have lived to be inaugurated, even if elected; thus Gratz Brown would have become the next President, and it is needless to picture the lovely state of things which would be the result of his administration. He would reach, if not outdo, his accidency, Andrew Johnson.

# Wasted Magnanimity.

While Congress and the Republican Legislatures of the Southern States are making the most lumiliating concessions to the rebels and Ku-Klux, in the hope of their acquiescence in the laws of the country, and to bribe them to abandon their out rages upon peaceful loyal citizens, they show how they appreciate these attempts to buy their favor by new inventions to cheat the colored citizens out of their rights, political ns well as civil.

In Georgia, as they had previously done in Delaware and other Southern States, they have enacted a law distranchising every man who cannot produce at the polls a tax receipt, and then prohibiting the collector from receiving the taxes of colored voters. By this infamous course sixty thousand colored men were denied the right to vote at the last election in that infamous State.

Finding how admirably this plan worked in

restless and vindictive enemies of the Government and of every law designed to secure telligence of the people. It has been their three-fifths, at least, of all the new appointequal rights to all the people without regard | ruin. also passed a bill to legalize neurder in that manity, he once succeeded in securing their smaller proportion than will ultimately fall States Senate carries with it not only a guarrebels, and loyal men, colored or white, are soon showed the insincerity of his character plicants for public positions from abroad their victims. The bill is an absolute and his innate corruption by betraying all his stand no chance in a competition with resiunconditional annesty to all Ku-Klux assassing and its innate corruption by betraying all his pledges. The sins, and is designed as an encouragement to these infamous wretches to continue their to detect the fraud, and they have practically fully through the hands of the Civil Service of his people in

evidence of the folly of all Congressional attempts to buy their favor and secure from them stice and fair treatment to the colored men of the South, and of their disregard for the legal rights of that class of citizens. At the election held in that city Jan. 30, though the Republicans largely outnumbered the rebels, they were defeated by five hundred majority in consequence of the outrageous trick which proved so successful in Georgia. The provis-ion disfranchising all who had not paid taxs had been inserted in the city charter, and then the collectors refused to receive the taxes of more than two-thirds of themenough to make sure an easy rebel victory, curing the control of the city government

to them for three years. And this is the return Southern rebels are making everywhere for what is claimed to be magnanimity on the part of Congress, but what all "conquered rebels" look upon as cowardly submission extorted by our fears, and what a great many loyal Republicans look upon as a very weak and mischievous, it not a very cringing, kind of policy. Neither Congress, the Republican party, nor the Government receives any credit for it. On the contrary, as the experience of the last four or five years abundantly shows, every new concession made to the South, every new atresuscitation at some future day, and for all tempt to allay and placate rebel hatred and

and insolence, and outrages. The few facts we have stated prove that ow, in the face of their pledges to acquiesce in all the measures of Congress designed to re store the Union, and secure equal rights to all the people, and after the numerous hi ing about three hundred of the most promi-ing about three hundred of the most promi-nent traitors from its benefit. According to North, they are as bitter enemies of the Government, and as violently opposed to the reconstruction acts of Congress and the privi leges they guarantee to the colored men, as during the rebellion, or at any time previous. Is it not time, then, to try a bolder and sterner policy? Leniency and conciliation have ignominiously failed, and ever will,

### Very Like a Conspiracy.

Ou the day fixed by law for electing a suc cessor to Mr. Pomeroy in the United States Senate from Kansas, and after the two branches of the State Legislature had assembled in joint convention for that purpose a State Senator named Yorke arose and made the statement that Senator Pomeroy had offered him a bribe of \$8,000 for his influence and vote. In confirmation of the charge h sent to the President's desk the sum of \$2,000 which he claimed to have received rom Pomeroy as the first installment of the bribe. Of course, the statement produced great excitement, and while at its height and under its influence the convention proceeded to an election. The result was that Mr. Pomerov, though he went into the convenion with a majority of the members in his favor, or at any rate, with so much strength as to leave uo doubt of his election, he did not receive a single rote! His friends, to : man, transferred their votes to a Mr. Ingalls the caucus candidate of his opponents and personal enemies. Mr. Pomeroy was immediately arrested and put under \$10,000 bond for his appearance in June to answer the charge of bribery and corruption.

All this looks exceedingly bad to people a a distance, and places Mr. Pomerov in a most uncaviable position unless the matter cleares up, if it can be, and during his life if not. It is due to Mr. Pomeroy to say that he indignantly denies the whole charge, and declares his readiness to meet and his ability to disprove it. And we are free to admit that it has the appearance of "a put up job." Our reasons for thinking it a conspiracy are the high character for integrity, intelligence and common sense he has sustained during his seat in the Senate, and the admission made the day before the election by his onemies that just such a conspiracy would be attempted as the only means by which his re-election could be prevented. The most significant of these admissions is by the Topeka correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, a bitter Copperhead paper. In a letter written at Topcka mendous smoke. How much fire there is, the day before the election was to come off we hope some time to know. this correspondent wrote to the Republican and, after canvassing Mr. Pomeroy's chances and expressing his conviction that they were greatly in his favor, makes the prophetic announcement that it looks as though Pomeroy would have to buy about eight out of the seventeen votes necessary to elect him. His apponents are engaged in laying a trop to catch him to bribe some one of them who will after ward turn State's ecidence.

Here the whole conspiracy is foretold a day before the "trap" was sprung with so much No one who has observed the shrewdness and common sense which have characterized him in the Senate can think for a moment that Pomeroy could be guilty of an act of such consummate folly, whatever his colleague, would indicate that he is little short of an idiot. Yet the charge may be true, though we shall not believe it till proved beyond all cavil. And if it be not proved, we shall watch with interest the course his successful opponent will pursue. If he persists in retaining an office procured by means of such an infamous conspiracy, he will show himself as dishonorable a man as his friends have attempted to make out Mr. Pomerov.

## War I pon the Bureau of Educa-

The illustrious Tipton, following the bad cheating colored citizens out of their right to example of his defunct sore-head brother lina, now in session, have passed a bill de- hatred against the Bureau of Education, if signed to disfranchise, in the same way, the not against our whole system of education. lored electors of that State. If not de- He expressed the solemn opinion in the Senfeated by the Governor's veto, it will become ate the other day that the Bureau had done a law, and at the next election two-thirds of nothing at all to promote the cause of educathe legal voters of North Carolina will be tion. Of course the Nebraska Solomon did not denied the right guaranteed by the United condescend to inform the Senate and the States Constitution, and every branch of the country upon what ground this sage opinion State government will pass into the hands of was based. It will be safe to say, therefore, this city. This is a fair illustration of the unrepentant, malignant, but produced or that he has no better reason for it than the natural entity of all such "accidents of an But this outrageous act does not satisfy the hour" for popular education and its advo- have bullied Congress into forcing the Presi-

color or previous condition. They have By loud professions of patriotism and but the city of Washington. But even that is a when committed by Ku-Klux or other votes for the position he now holds. But he to the lot of this city of office-seekers. Ap- antee of ability and force of character and an ork by offering their including to the speak of the speak

vades them all he would have been very likely to shun the act of bad faith and treachery which has brought such disgrace upon him, and his mind would undoubtedly have been in a condition to form a sounder and wiser judgment of the Bureau of Education, and the nature and value of the work it is

We know of no more profitable employ ment for Mr. Tipton and his sour-tempered, sore-headed, and dark-minded associates than a careful study of these valuable reports. The vast fund of information they contain upon the subject of education, as well abroad as at home, the thousand practical hints they contain, and the sentiments of morality they teach, could hardly fail to exercise a benign influence upon his mind and heart, if read

with an honest desire to reach the truth. There is probably no equal expenditure of the Government of more real benefit to the people than the cost of sustaining the Bureau of Education, because there is none which is the means of exerting a more healthful influence upon the mind and heart of the people. But, perhaps, Mr. Tipton's theory of power and duties of the Government is that no money should be expended for any such object, nor for any object which is not absolutely needed to keep the whole Government in motion, and that all branches of the public service which does not pay its own expenses should be abolished. Acting upon this idea he united in the clamor against the franking privilege, which was a means of spreading so much information among the people, and if consistent would discontinue the postal service in all parts of the country

where it is not self-sustaining. These two "reforms" would do much to destroy the value of Gen. Eaton's report, by preventing its general distribution. And if the Bureau can't be abolished, withholding from it appropriation necessary to its success is the next best thing in the opinion of its enemies. But with all this opposition to the efforts the Government is making through the Bureau of Education to promote the cause of universal education, the people have no sympathy; and if Mr. Tipton and his "Liberal" associates hope to regain the influence their treachery lost them, by their clamor for 'economy" and "reform," they are counting without their host.

### Where They Blundered.

The great error of those members of Congress who once owned Credit Mobilier stock, no matter how they obtained it, has been in not frankly admitting the fact and justifying their right to own it. Then, whatever might have been thought of its propriety, all would have given them credit for frankness and honesty, and this would have been more than half a victory. At the time this stock was transferred to them it was not believed that any more legislation was desired by the Pacific Railroad Company. At any rate, it may well be doubted whether there was any more impropriety in members of Congress owning Credit Mobilier stock than in owning National Bank stock, Telegraph stock, or any other stock about which Congress may be called to legislate.

The outcry that has so deafened the public ear has been raised and is kept up mainly by the "Liberal Republican" demagogues, actively nided by their Copperhead sympathizers. A little matter has been blown into a mountain of fraud, and a dishonest attempt is made to damage the Republican party. Our magnanimous Republican editors have joined in the outery without stopping to inquire how much foundation there s for these charges. The investigating committee, which, through the generosity of Speaker Blaine, has a majority of Democrats upon it, seems to be very careful not to discover any Democratic speculations in Credit Mobilier stock. Every hint against a Republican is at once acted upon, and he is called before the committee, and his name at once heralded throughout the land as having been tarnished by some sort of bribery or fraud. And so they have raised a tre-

## Condition of the Pacific Raffroad.

Mr. Clark, the President of the Pacific Railroad Company, reports that the company has received subscriptions for 367,830 shares. having a par value of \$35,783,000, of which \$36,765,300 have been paid in. The entire which may prove successful-that is, to get cost of the road, including unadjusted bulances, was \$114,258,535, and its entire indebtedness is \$75,894,512. During the year ending June 50, 1872, the earnings of the road from transportation of passengers and pered with by tariff tinkering the same causes and from miscalls sources. amounted to \$7,962,170, or about twenty per cent. of the stock. The Central Pacific Road 1871. has \$54,383,190 of stock paid in, out of \$59,-644,000 subscribed: and \$9,373,765 was remay be thought of his honesty. To have ceived from the transportation of passengers offered the bribe to Yorke, as he charged, at and freight. The indebtedness of the com- On the 1st of January, the 1,900,000 tons a time when so much scandal exists in regard to the alleged bribery of the Legislature by is excellent, and say that, with proper manupon it, including the Government lieu.

But if the condition of the road is so favorbitter opposition should be made to the propotroops, supplies, and the mails. How can cation of the pay due them for this service. ompel them to do it.

# An Illustration.

On Friday last five appointments of firstclass clerks were made in the Post Office and muddle which should have strong points Department under the operations of the civil of interest for every true Republican, and service rules. Out of the five three were from particularly for all colored people. operations of the Civil Service reform system construction a colored man presents himself which the enemies of the Republican party with credentials from a Republican Adminis ments in the various Departments here to of all good members of our race.

After the thirtieth day of June next the franking privilege will cease absolutely. No where the colored man needs to be present to officer of the Government, no member of Congress, no one to whom the privilege has been granted by special act will be permitted to use it after that date. Every branch of the Government will be required to pay its own postage on all its official correspond-Congress must either make appropriations for paying the expense of this correspondence directly from the Treasury or the business of the Government must be sus-

pended. Even the correspondence of the thirty thousand postmasters of the country on official business must be paid by them and become a charge upon the Treasury. It is not to be presumed that either they or any other officer will be required to pay the expense ncurred in the discharge of their official duties. It would bankrupt the Postmaster General or his chief clerks in a day to be required to pay the postage of his Department. The result must therefore be, as we have stated, an appropriation by Congress for that purpose, or the suspension of all correspond-

And then what will have been gained? Twenty-five thousand dollars, as an illustration, must be drawn from the Treasury for postage on the official correspondence of the Sixth Auditor's Office. The next annual report of the Postmaster General will show a deficiency of that amount less than it would f the matter for which it was paid had been carried free, and the drafts upon the Treasury will be twenty-five thousand dollars more. In other words, twenty-five thousand dollars have been taken out of one of Uncle Sam's hands and put in the other. He is no richer

tess of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Government in consequence of its repeal, and no one has attempted to dispute our position, because no one could. It has been abolished in deference to the clamors of a few of the people. They have never asked its repeal.

have united in this clamor for "reform," upon the great victory they have gained. Hereafter they must either pay postage on all their exchanges or go without them, and be denied the privilege of sending their papers free in the counties in which they are published.

## Our Iron Industry

From the Mining Journal, a paper devoted mainly to the iron interests of the country, we gather some facts in regard to the extent and importance of that great branch of industry which Free Trade and "Revenue Reform" demagogues will find a profitable sublect for reflection and study. We learn from this article that during the year 1872 there were 436 furnaces in operation, some of them for twelve months, and one half of them within a fraction of the whole year. The following table will show the amount of pigron made in 1854 and the steady increase it

would have continued to operate in 1870 and terrible crime of "forcing social equality

On the 1st of January, 1871, it is fair to suppose the year commenced with a surplus in makers' hands of at least 250,000 tons. agement, it can easily pay all the demands tion, making the consumption of 1871 at least 2,150,000 tons.

The natural requirements of the trade for able and it is able to pay the Government 1872, as based upon former consumption, lien upon it -by which we suppose is meant would be about 2,400,000 tons. If this was the interest on its bonds the Government has advanced—we do not understand why such prices the amount needed would still have been 1,920,000 tons, or 20,000 tons more sition to apply to this purpose the amount than was estimated to have been made in sition to apply to this purpose the amount.

1871. And if we add the product of 60 new charged the Government for transporting troops, supplies, and the mails. How can farnaces, five months of the year, at 198,they pay their lien easier than by such appli- 000 tons, and the product of some 30 or 40 old furnaces, which had not contributed to bonds the Government has loaned them, and use for 1872, say 300,000 tons, we have, as vote, the rebel Legislature of North Caro- Farnsworth, of the House, exhibits a mortal yet they obstinately resist all attempts to the least that could have been made during 1872, 2,398,000 tons.

## The Louisiana Senatorship.

There is one distinct feature in the Louisi-

For the second time in the history of retration, as Senator elect from a sovereign

Mr. Pinchback's presence in the United

jealousies and envying and weaknesses and furnish ground for a strong and unfaltering

spected and appreciated. perils and sufferings it cost to do so, and above all the susceptibility they have shown to the influences of colored leadership should to elect should not turn their backs on their own work, nor repudiate the colored feature of the late Republican achievement.

To be sure, a colored Senator is no mor than a white one; both must abide the results of Senatorial investigation, but each should enjoy all the advantages of the other. The Republican heart should warm as readily towards the black Senator as towards the white. Official influence should be as farreaching and as powerful in sanction of the accomplished work of colored voters as that extended to the work of white voters, and we confidently look to see this done.

A million colored voters have garnered up their hopes in the continued success of the Republican party, and given their confidence to its representatives in Washington. These hopes cannot be blasted with impunity, nor can their confidence be betrayed without disaster to all concerned.

### A Question Answered.

The Boston Transcript says:
"If the people of the United States were ever so much inclined, through Congressional appropriations, to pamper the people of the District of Columbia by relieving them of the burden of their strictly local expenditure of the result by a wall to ask before yother

fought for the Union, and voted to deny to ent constituted, them the citizen right of voting. This is the We congratulate the country press, which truth of the matter. This is of the past and a little better feeling now exists in this community. We in common with many believe that Congress should assist in beautifying

## The Good Samaritan

A few days since Miss Jenny Bowman, who had rooms on 3d street northeast, was who had rooms on 3d street borucest, was turned out on the street because a small child left to her care by a deceased sister had been taken with the small-pox. Having no other place to go, she was compelled to accept the offer of a colored woman living near by to occupy a part of her house, and the lady and her young patient are now there.

We take the above from the Washington Evening Star of the 30th ultimo. Having no other place to go, she was compelled to accept the offer of "a colored woman," etc. How sad that a colored woman should thus force social equality. She should have waited until the white race had outgrown its prejudice before performing such an act of Kindness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the ness, and we are a little surprised that the two others, are, that it would set a danger out our present the ness of the ness of the ness of the surprised that the two others, are, that it would set a danger out our present the two others, are, that it would set a danger out our present the two others, are, that it would set a danger out over the ness of the ness of the surprised that the two others, are, that it would set a danger out our present the two others, are, that it would set a danger out over the ness of the laws of war, while, according to the laws of war, which a recommendation of present the read constantly; he would take up the other propers but two others, are, that it would set a danger out over the ness of the laws of war, while, according to the laws of war, which a recommendation out of his follows, while, according to the laws of war, which a recommendation of present the read constantly; he would take up the Tribune and I would any to for it.

Tweed's Escape.

In 1860 1, 1,250,000 or 1, 1,250,000 or 1, 1,250,000 or 1, 1,250,000 or 1,250,000 o dice before performing such an act of kindness, and we are a little surprised that the two others, are, that it would set a danger- interviews; the Star had it in the Freund case.

A comparison between the aggregate trade of Great Britain may be made from the facts an excess of fifty millions upon the total of the previous year, and of one hundred millions upon the total of 1870. The shipping trade especially has largely increased. Last year the entrances and clearances (with cargoe from and to foreign countries amounted to 37,147,000 tons, the corresponding figures in 1871 being 35,502,000 tons, and in the year previous 31,623,000 tons. The exports of Great Britain last year amounted to £250,-000,000, and of this the share of cotton yarn one-third. Next on the list comes woolen of its mines and factories.

# A Virtuous Legislature

The members of the Missouri Legislature having been charged with accepting bribes from Bogy, the successful opponent of Frank Blair for a seat in the United States Senate, that virtuous body at once appointed a committee to examine into the charge and report whether any of them had been bought by Bogy or not. After the most patient and dollar from him, and therefore decide that The rebei Democracy of Lexington, Rentucky, where there is a large Republican matucky, where there is a large Republicans and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans, and profited by the high moral tone that pertucky made up chiefly of colored Republicans.

This last fact of itself should extinguish all backs in their pockets?

### The Police Court.

This court, so ably presided over by Judge support on our part of his claim to a place W. B. Snell, is now and then made the subwhere the colored man needs to be present to be rightly remembered, and properly reington. Judge Snell has presided with an performed by colored ladies and gentlemen. ability of which he may be proud; he has The company is composed in the main of The unanimity with which the colored peo-ple have stood by the Republican party, the white or black, with justice. One of the loudest complaints against him by a certain of Prof. Espata, who has excited himself to lournal that panders to the pro-slavery make the opera a success. The whole per negro-hating ante-bellum tastes of its readers, formance was highly appreciated by all pres constitute a strong basis for their claim that an Administration and Congress they helped an Administration and Congress they helped man is better than a black one before the men present were no doubt attracted by the law. The course of the Judge in the civil novelty of colored ladies and gentlemen ap rights cases that came before him was any. pearing in opera, and if they reflected at any thing but pleasing to the enemies of equal upon the recent condition of the eand exact justice for all men, and so they in this country and the certain and rapid

Since the establishment of the police court per cent. This is probably owing to the ple has wrought. The capabilities of the fact that punishment for petty offenses be- colored race to do and be all that any other came more certain to follow arrests than when under the old way the cases were carried to the Criminal Court of the District, formances as that of Monday make the exwhose docket became so overburdened that dence stronger and stronger it was impossible for that court to accord speedy trials. The safety from trial and the Doctor of Alcantara; speedy trials. The safety from trial and punishment no doubt increased crime, and consequently the number of arrests. Often, when the time arrived for the trial of criminals for petty offenses, such as the police court takes cognizance of, it was found that witnesses had been tampered with or spirited out of the way, so that the criminal would go free.

Senor Baltharar's son, Carlos, and relation for the present state in the Poctor of Alcantara.

Senor Baltharar's son, Carlos, and relation for the present in the police color of Alcantara.

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Senor Baltharar

bave been taken out of one of Uncle Sam's hands and put in the other. He is no richer and no poorer by the operation. But his servants have been put to a great deal of extra labor in making the change.

The same uscless and expensive transfer of funds from one hand to the other will have been put to a great deal of every branch of the Government. Now the chief clerk of each frauks its correspondence and the Post Office Department carries it free of expense. The, it must be paid in cash drawn from the Treasury, and at the end of the year that Department the proof?—Washington Republican. It may be that the District of Columbia is enter a larger number of volunteers into the folion of the poorer as the Post Office Department is richer. As Uncle Sam is compelled to foot the bills, whether there be a deficiency of one million or five millions, we are puzzled to know what has been gained by this process of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

In regard to the saxing from taking the ess of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Those volunteers were despassed cooled flow that the part of the post of the po franking privilege from members of Congress the right to testify in courts of justice, the after defraying all charges, paid into the Diswe have already shown it a humbug and right of the elective franchise, the right to fraud. Not one dollar will be saved to the ride on the cars running through the streets saving to the Government by this court of the capital they were to defend, and de- commends it as well as does the very few nied them educational privileges, in short, appeals made from its decisions. There is treated them in accordance with the Dred really no substantial ground for opposition Scott decision, as having no rights which to Judge Snell or the police court. The "reform" demagogues, and in utter ignorance of the whole subject—not upon the demand citizens of the District hated the men who court than in the Criminal Court as at pres-

### Another Wise Act.

All henor to President Grant for his brave and patriotic determination to defeat the per- Greeles on the Times and Tribune. sistent attempts of Southern men to secure several desperate attempts have been made matter not to give the evidence which see struction of property by our troops during cording to Mr. Johnson's account of the

State prison criminals, low drinking saloon keepers, and other knaves and vagabonds who were put there to prevent an agreement if they could not secure an acquittal. There ored to give its friends a series of elevatin was, from the beginning, no more prospect and entertaining amusements during the past if the Boss thief's conviction by such a two or three winters. This season they have bribed pack of vagabonds and scoundrels exerted themselves and have presented highly than there was that the defendant would be commendable entertainments. On Thursda translated to Heaven bodily. Eight of them night of this week the friends of the Fifteenth were for acquitting bin, three for conviction, and one doubtful. But it will be hoped at tained by humorous and dramatic readings the next trial an honest jury will be procured by amateurs of ability. Mrs. Anna D. Ware

We publish in this week's lasge another very interesting letter from General Byan, which we trust will be studiously considered and manufactures was \$80,123,000, or nearly by our readers. The cause of Cuba is certainly of interest to colored men. The sys. debtedness on one of the finest church ed-They are pledged to pay the interest on the the product of 1871, but were brought into yarn and manufactures, which amounted to tem of slavery is making desperate efforts to £38,493,000. The exports of iron and steel prolong and strengthen its hold upon that amounted to £37,000,000. The imports beautiful island. Spain is either unwilling amounted to £353,000,000, the value of the or incompetent to proclaim and maintain cotton alone being £53,617,000, and the freedom in Cuba, and the great crime of the nor with any man or set of men, through wheat £25,046,000; corn, £8,056,000; timber, age is fighting against the progressive spirit which obstacles are being placed in the way 212,743,000. Great Britain pays for the of Cubz. Shall that progressive spirit have of improving on 1n-trict and our harbor. necessaries of life and the articles of luxury the sympathy of the colored men of the The efforts of Gen. Chipman in Congress to onest commonly consumed with the products construction of the colored citizens of the nation in ments are highly commendable and in keep-Washington to give expression to their sym- ing with his devotion to the interests of the

# Prof. Wm. Howard Day

This gentleman, the able editor of Our National Progress, has received the appoint- rial columns it will be seen that the New ment of a clerkship in the State Department NATIONAL Eur COMPANY have made ar-of Pennsylvania. This is a great step for rangements for a joint editorship of this Penusylvania, greater for Pensylvania than searching investigation they have not been for Mr. Day. We have no doubt that there able to find that one of them had received a are not a few members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who may well envy Mr. Day his taken by our subscribers as an earnest of our ability as a scholar and thinker, yet whose intention to keep the columns of the Ena bloody work by offering them indemnity for their crimes so long as only Republicans, sumed for a moment that they would hesitate as a recognition of his service to the party in have been consolidated. This removes the the late campaign, it is somewhat slight, yet it marks an advancement, and so be is doing the cause a service in accepting.

### The Colored American Opera Company.

On Monday night last Lincoln Hall, in this and exact justice for all men, and so they and progress it has made as evinced by the ability presented to them on Monday night, the could not but realize the chark to cirllization the arrests have fallen off at the rate of 334 that the forced ignorance of four million per civilized and enlightened take can do or be The following is the story of the energy of

go free.

Against the uprightness and legal ability of Judge Snell there appears nothing, if we take the number of cases tried by him and the insignificant number of appeals from his planations take place all round, and of cour-there is a happy denotes at in the marries of Carlos and Isabella.

The east consisted of W. T. Benjamia as Doctor Paracelsus, John A. Smailwood as Balthazar, Henry A. Grant as Carlos, T. H. Williams as Don Pouspaso Algarati, George Jackson as Sancho, R. W. Tompkins as Pere t, Mrs. J. A. Smaliwood as Donna Lucrezia, Miss Lena Miller as Isabella, and Miss M. A. C. Coakley as Incz.

from Congress an act declaring it the duty of For several days an inquiry has been Government to pay all claims of loyal men going on before the Surrogate of Westchester county, New York, as to Mr. Greeley's ment of one single claim of this kind, they ment of one single claim of this kind, they have reason to hope it will be followed out to the end, and that the same "measure of forc, incompetent to make a will; and we justice" will be dealt out to all loyal or pre-tended loyal claimants. With this view reasonable doubt. But we referred to the to procure from Congress a recognition of the to establish his insanity, but to show that principle by the passage of bills to pay dam- there seemed to be some method in his madages in certain cases. Three such bills have been forced through Congress. But each of the seemed to have a pretty correct view, acthem has been vetoed by the President, cording to the testimony of his very intimate The last one was a bill to pay to the East friend, Aivin J. Johnson, as to the relative Tennessee University \$18,500 for the de- merits of the Times and the Tribung. Ac the war. His reasons in this case, as in the dition of his mind, he said at one of that

# Church.

The trustees of this church have endeav by some means and justice dealt out to the and Mr. John Tweedale are the readers and are not strangers to the literary people of Washington. We especially urge our road-ers to attend the reading Thursday night feeling that they will not only be well enter tained but that they will thus have an opportunity to assist the congregation of the Fif

## Improvements

We have no sympathy with any movement, pathy with the slaves of Cuba who are now fighting for their liberty.

In a superficient was a specific to the superficient of understand.

> for By reference to the head of our editojournal by Lowis H. Douglass and J. Sella Martin.

> We trust that this arrangement will be alive with every topic affecting our people.

Por The Washington City and Point Look. out and the Southern Maryland railroads difficulty in the way of a speedy completion of a connection between the city of Washington and Point Lookout.